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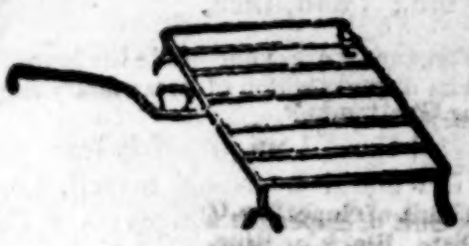

LETTER II.

TO THE

HON. JOHN STUART WORTLEY.

Bolt-court, 2. September, 1833.

SIR,—My last *Register* contained a letter to you, which, though rather of a jeering description, concluded with a promise, that, if you would read *this Register*, you should be a wiser politician than you ever yet had been. This promise I now proceed to make good; and I shall show you, not only that you are in error, but that you have been led into error in somewhat the same sort of way that I gave a dance (as related in my former letter) to Mr. GEORGE BRADLEY, his hounds, and the Squire and his companions of the chase. Your pamphlet of thirty-nine elegantly *printed* pages, upon very fine paper, and sold by HATCHARD and SON, in PICCADILLY; this pamphlet is entitled, "*A Brief Inquiry into the True Award of an Equitable Adjustment between the Nation and its Creditors*;" with two tables; by the Honourable John Stuart Wortley; and then for motto, there are three lines in GREEK, as it were for the express purpose of proving that a lord's son may understand *Greek*, without being able to distinguish between truth and falsehood, relative to currency and prices, any more than Mr. GEORGE BRADLEY's hounds were able to distinguish the scent of the herring from the scent of the hare.

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Your pamphlet is upon a subject the most important that can possibly be conceived. It involves, not only the greatness of the nation and the perpetuity of its greatness, with regard to which we must both of us feel equal anxiety, both of us having English blood in our veins; but, it is a question, a matter in which the peace of the kingdom is involved; in which the fate of all its institutions is involved; and, as I shall show you, before I have done, that institution especially which makes it right and proper that you should put the epithet, "*honourable*," before your name.

The object of your pamphlet is to show, *that it is a gross mistake to suppose that the nation is now paying the fundholders too much in the way of interest; or that the nation has paid them too little hitherto, and, that it ought to continue to pay them, at least as much as it now does.* I scorn to use my powers of *criticism* upon this production of yours. Were I disposed to do it, I could show how awkward the arrangement of the matter; how low, how very vulgar, how much resembling the ideas of Capel-court, are your calculations and your reasonings; how much like a stock-jobber, or a bill-broker, is your phraseology. I refrain from doing this. I content myself with having stated the object of your pamphlet; and I will now proceed to answer it in the following order; stating my heads in the form of propositions.

1. That you assert, that the nation has not yet paid the fundholders enough, and that it ought to continue to pay them at the present rate.
2. That you have come to this conclusion upon the red-herring scent.
3. That the nation has paid the fundholders something nearly double the amount that it ought to have paid them, and that it continues to pay them at this rate at present.

4. That, if this rate of payment be not soon put a stop to, there will not be an established church and a House of Lords in existence, in not a great many years from this day.

Before I proceed to make good these propositions; and I will make them good to the satisfaction of every sensible man in the kingdom; before I do this, I must notice the not very modest manner in which you enter upon the subject. You say, "That you are about to dissipate very gross errors;" a very palpable delusion; assumptions taken without proof; and, all these supported "by very little beyond UNFLINCHING IMPUDENCE!" IMPUDENCE, in any degree, or accompanied with any qualities, is hateful enough; but, IGNORANCE may be as unflinching as IMPUDENCE; and, when it goes the length of urging its possessor on to false imputations, it is still more despicable than simple impudence itself. Whether ignorance of this kind will, before I have finished, stick itself on to you, I shall leave the public to decide. This "*unflinching impudence*" you ascribe to Sir JAMES GRAHAM (who is now First Lord of the Admiralty); to the *Quarterly Review*; to petitioners of the House of Commons, who sent their petition from POLLOCKSHAWS, during the late session of Parliament; to the Hampshire petitioners of 1817; to the *Morning Herald* newspaper; and, lastly, to your *very humble servant*, the said unflinching impudence being contained in his speech in the House of Commons, 16. of last May. So that you have got a pretty group of us together here with the charge of *unflinching impudence* burnt in our cheeks. How you will manage with the descendant of "John with the bright sword," I do not know. As you both come from the North, I should be disposed to leave you to settle the matter between you, in your own way. The *Quarterly Review* and the *Morning Herald* will stand in need of nobody to take their part. They being able, if they miss the soft place once or twice, to repeat their blows, till, like the cruel post-chaise boy, they have "*established a raw*;" and then you may wince and dance and shirk, but will never get the better of their lashes. The *Quarterly Review* may order some poet to "hitch you into "rhyme;" and, then,

"You surely are, your whole life long,
"The dismal burden of some merry song."

To all these I might safely leave you; but, if I could overlook myself, I cannot leave the sensible weavers of POLLOCKSHAWS, and the not less just and sensible chopsticks of Hampshire; to say nothing of the present First Lord of the Treasury, to defend whom, would be like the defending of JUPITER. On account of the weavers and the chopsticks, justice bids me feel, and duty urges me to prove, that your imputation of "*unflinching impudence*" has proceeded from a mixture of that quality with ignorance equally unflinching; or, at least, as profound as ever was witnessed in the world.

Having dispatched this work of ceremony, always becoming in brother authors to use towards each other, I now proceed to my four propositions, taking them in due order.

I. THAT YOU ASSERT, THAT THE NATION HAS NOT YET PAID THE FUNDHOLDERS ENOUGH; AND, THAT IT OUGHT TO CONTINUE TO PAY THEM AT THE PRESENT RATE.

In page 38, you say: "If to the re-"sults, in either case exhibited, we add "the considerations arising from the "repetition, on the part of the public, "of deliberate guarantees, the advan-"tages thence derived, in point of "credit; the undoubted right on the "part of the original creditor to com-"plain; the very questionable one on "the part of the country after all its "reiterated promises; and the inade-"quacy of interest, calculated at only 3 "per cent., to represent the true value "of the gain on one side, and the loss "on the other, during a period when "money was really worth twice as "much, it may be apprehended that "*the balance* would be such *against* "*the state* as must *require yet a very* "*long time for its entire liquidation*,

" even were it anywise capable of such " a process. Finally, it is not denied, " but much the reverse, that the state " does now suffer an annual loss upon " its fixed contracts. This inquiry does " not pretend to diminish the amount " of that loss. But it is designed, and is " presumed, to show, that if it now " loses, it has also largely gained, " through the operation of the self- " same causes; and to prove, more- " over, that if 'adjustment' truly " 'equitable' were to be compassed, it " would be found that the nation is not " the only sufferer in such contracts, " and that there might be certain com- " pensations set against it on the other " side, which would go far to reduce, " if not *more than extinguish, any ad- " vantages to which it could in justice " be thence entitled.*"

This would be enough; but, throughout the whole of the pamphlet you are continually repeating, that the nation has been a gainer, instead of a loser, by the changes in the value of money. What might be your *motive*, it is impossible for me to say. One would think, that the son of a lord could not *wish* the Jews to swallow up all the landed estates. No: it must be sheer "unflinching" ignorance; like that of Mr. GEORGE BRADLEY'S hounds, when they were going breast high and full cry after my red-herring. And, now, let me show you, that this has been actually the case with you; and that Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the *Quarterly Review*, the *Morning Herald*, the Scotch and the Hampshire petitioners, and the First Lord of the Treasury, and myself, as a make-weight at last, have not all been such fools as you would represent us to be; and this brings me to my second proposition; namely,

II. THAT YOU HAVE COME TO THIS CONCLUSION UPON THE RED-HERRING SCENT.

I will first take from your pamphlet a passage, which explains fully the blunder upon which you proceed; which exhibits you open-mouthed, running after the red-herring. After speaking of our errors, you proceed in this manner:

" It is surprising how little is required " beyond *unflinching impudence*, to " commence, in almost any case, this " process. Let an allegation be but " boldly and diligently made, and, by " mere gregarious concurrence, popular " belief will gradually, though surely, " follow. Not that the fallacy or false- " hood will always ultimately escape its " due exposure; but it will generally " serve to last out some present occa- " sion; and when we consider how " short a time, well-improved, suffices " to produce a given effect with that " mighty fulcrum of political and social " innovation, the numerical majority of " mankind, we may easily understand " how well the result repays the risk, " and how often the antidote lags late " behind the mischief.

" Of such a nature, to all appearance, " is the argument above recited. It is " manfully proclaimed, that the nation " has been largely injured by a change, " which has no doubt affected its trans- " actions, as well as others; and that " although its honour may be construed " as in some sort implicated, the loss is " too high a price for such fanciful and " exaggerated chivalry. The facts are " taken on all hands for granted; the " conclusions follow of themselves.

" Now, in reflecting on the real force " of all this, we may perhaps find that, " so far as the matter lies *between the " public and its creditors*, it is not " wholly incapable of *a test*, or at least " of such an approximation to it as " would give a strong presumption of " the true distribution of the loss. " Since this branch of the question is " confined to the effects produced on a " given amount of determinate con- " tracts, it would not be impossible to " investigate the actual operation upon " each, as modified by the circum- " stances individually belonging to it; " and if this should be done with ac- " curacy, so far as an examination of " their several accounts afforded means, " we should arrive at a balance which " would not only give a more distinct " exhibition of that part of the subject " alone, but might have some value, by " analogy, as an index of its true incli-

" nation in others less capable of an " estimate. An attempt to compass " this result forms the object of the " following short inquiry.

" There can be no room for a denial " of the position, that if a return from " depreciation has had an effect on one " side, that of the depreciation itself " must have corresponded to it on the " other; and that if a payment fixed " during its continuance has brought a " loss by each subsequent *rise* of value " upon the *payer*, each *decline* entailed " is in like manner on the *paid*. No- " thing can be clearer than that if the " debtor who agreed to pay 5*l*. 10*s*. " when it was only worth one *ounce of* " *gold*, is wronged, by being now com- " pelled to pay it when it was equiva- " lent to half as much again; the cre- " ditor who was promised 3*l*. 17*s*. 10½*d*. " when it was worth the same ounce, " suffered grossly, when he could obtain, " under the name of that sum, only " what was worth two-thirds of the " same value. In other words, if the " state has lost upon all the fixed pay- " ments which it has made in a currency " more valuable than that in which they " were contracted, it must, for the very " same reasons, have gained on all " those which it discharged in one less " so; and we cannot therefore approach " a true conclusion without comparing " the amount and date of each transac- " tion with the coincident depreciation " of the currency and its subsequent " variations, so as to attain some mea- " sure of the effect in the latter direc- " tion as well as in the former.

" The truth of the axiom here ex- " plained, is so salient, that the stoutest " paper-champion cannot escape from " it, and must be content to admit it. " If applied to the actual case before " us, it proves at once that the question " of loss or gain to the state extends far " beyond the mere simple circumstance " of the restoration of the standard. " The historical facts stand thus. " Although the suspension of cash " payments took place in the be- " ginning of 1797, the currency pre- " served its value for nearly three years " later; and it was not until 1800 that " its depression commenced. Every " creditor, therefore, who held at this " date government securities, either by " contract or by purchase, under the " ancient and acknowledged standard, " was robbed by each stage of the en- " suing depreciation. The lowest point " of its course was in the year 1813; " and thus far, therefore, not only they, " but all those likewise who had con- " tracted at any higher rate than this, " were injured by the succeeding steps " of descent. The rise from 1813 was " not quite regular, but continued down " to 1819, at the close of which year the " currency recovered its full value; and " here, therefore, each separate ascent " upon the successive contracts of this " period turned the loss against the " state, which has been continued from " 1819 to this time, by the uniform " maintenance of the restored standard. " If these transactions had been in like " manner simply exposed to the changes " thus detailed, a comparison of the " sums total of their effect on either side " would give the correct *balance of loss* " *or gain*; certain disturbing causes, " however, which will be hereafter no- " ticed, prevent our obtaining more than " an approximation."

Now, sir, here we have it all, except that you have *two tables*, at the end of your pamphlet, which exhibit, first, "*Loss to the public creditor, arising from a depreciation of the currency*;" and, second, "*Loss to the state, on ac-* "*count of the rise in the value of the cur-* "*rency*." The first you make to amount to 87,957,837 pounds. The latter you make to amount to 69,963,755 pounds; so that, according to this, we have still paid the fundholders, 17,994,082 pounds less than we ought to have paid them. It is surprising, that you did not know, that all this was published in *Granny Mushet's* tables in 1822. It is surprising that you should not have heard how the *Granny* was laughed at, at the time, and how he was laughed at as long as he lived, after the publishing of his tables. If you could have heard of this, you surely would not have been so anxious to be his successor, the noble imitator of his blunders, and the

worthy inheritor of the ridicule attached to his work.

No doubt that your conclusion would be true, if "unflinching" ignorance had not led you to adopt false premises to proceed on. Strange! that you should have been unacquainted with the falsehood of these premises! What! at this time of day, at the end of fourteen years of that experience which makes fools wise, TAKE UP THE MARKET PRICE OF GOLD; take up this as your "TEST!" Take up this, the detected, the exposed, the acknowledged, blunder of the bullion committee, of RICARDO, of TIERNEY, and of both Houses of Parliament, in 1819; take up this stale blunder, for having committed which, scores of men have apologized; the very blunder, that produced the bill of 1819, unaccompanied with measures of adjustment: take up this red-herring; this stale, this cast-off, this nose-turning-up red-herring, and pursue it with all the gayety, with hounds and horn, that make hill echo to hill, and set the birds a singing from every brake and every bush! What, sir! have you never been told, that there was *no market price of gold*, during the time that the Bank was *restrained*, as they called it? When it was too late, RICARDO confessed this, and, in that confession, brought shame upon the faces of all those who had any shame, and who had followed at his heels in the passing of the bill of 1819. The error was first adopted by Lord KING; it was then taken up by the bullion committee; in spite of my remonstrances everlasting, it continued in vogue until 1819, when it was acted upon by the Parliament, and produced all those dreadful calamities, that violation of contracts, that ruin of industrious families, that loss of landed estates, and that beggary of the people, and those discontents and disturbances which have hardly ever ceased to agitate the kingdom in one part of it, or another.

There was not, during the "*restriction*" (a deceitful word which I make use of because it has been used, and is in use); during the *restriction* there was not, nor *could be*, a market price of gold. The mint price always continued the same; and, when gold could be got, at all times, at the Bank, then the market price could never rise, but in a very inconsiderable degree; because there is the Bank to give you the gold at the mint price; or, if the paper-money causes a rise in this price as compared with that paper-money, the gold will be all taken out of the Bank in exchange for that paper-money. But, when there was no place to go to get gold in exchange for the paper, there was no test; there was no criterion; there were no means of ascertaining what was a market price of gold. There was no gold in *circulation*; guineas were bought and sold at all prices, from twenty-two shillings to thirty shillings. Besides, the paper carried down the gold in point of value; and, even if this had not been the case, there could not possibly be a market price of gold. Gold was, indeed, always to be bought; but its price depended entirely upon adventitious circumstances; and, during the whole of that suspension of cash-payments, there was no man living that could say, what was the market-price of gold at any one time. This was discovered by RICARDO, after the mischief had been done. Proceeding upon this error, he said, that the bill of 1819 would reduce the price of wheat only *three and a half* per cent.; and, in 1822, he was astounded to find, that it had reduced it more than a *hundred* per cent. He acknowledged this error: Sir JAMES GRAHAM acknowledged, that he had been misled by RICARDO; but he still called RICARDO "*a great man*;" and he never acknowledged, that, if he had *listened to me*, he never would have been misled by RICARDO. It was too much to acknowledge that he ought to have listened to me: it was not beneath him to listen to one of the descendants of the children of ISRAEL, especially as this descendant had made "half a million of money, by watching the turn of the market."

There was a "TEST," however; that "*test*" I took; that *test* was my guide; that *test* emboldened me to say, with confidence, that PEEL's bill could

never be carried into full effect; that *test* emboldened me to say, in February, 1824, that the banks would blow up in less than two years from that day; and they did blow up; that *test* emboldened me to tell the Parliament, in 1826, that it would produce all the ruin and disturbance and breach of contract which we now behold.

This *test* was, not the market price of gold, of which there was no market, and could be no market price; but, it was the market price of WHEAT. Wheat alone is not the best possible test; the best possible test would be, the six sorts of English corn, along with meat and wool. These are the great products of the country; always have been, and always must be. But, to keep an account of them, and to make the averages of them, are affairs of great labour; and, taking a series of years together, and, of course, a series of seasons, the wheat alone is a very good test; and, if we have been giving the fundholders the price of *two* bushels of wheat, instead of the price of *one* bushel, we have been paying them twice as much as we ought to have paid them. And the money has, in fact, been twice as much money as they ought to have received. If wheat were ten shillings a bushel, when the money was borrowed, and be five shillings a bushel now, we are paying interest for twice as much as we borrowed. Suppose a mortgage, contracted when wheat is ten shillings a bushel, which was the case in numerous instances between 1793 and 1819; and suppose the mortgage to have continued until now, the mortgager is paying twice as much interest as he ought to pay. Suppose a lease granted in 1818, when the wheat was eleven shillings a bushel. Suppose the rent to amount to 110*l.* a year: then it would require 200 bushels of wheat to pay the rent. When the farmer got into the year 1822, when wheat was five and sixpence a bushel, he would have 400 bushels of wheat to give to his landlord, instead of 200. The rent would be doubled, in fact, by the mere act of the Parliament; and this is what *was done* by PEEL'S BILL. This change took place with regard to the interest of the Debt: the fundholder received, in 1822, twice as much as he ought to have received; and he has been receiving, during some part of the time, during many of the years since 1800, and especially, since the war, very nearly twice as much as he ought to have received; and upon the whole period since the war up to this time, he has been receiving two-fifths more than he ought to have received; and that is about the rate at which he is receiving at this moment; or, indeed, at this moment, he is receiving nearer double than two-fifths.

This was the *true scent*; this was the *hare;* and, if the Parliament had pursued the hare instead of the *herring*, we should, indeed, have returned to the ancient standard; but we should have had that equitable adjustment which would have given to the fundholder that which was due to him, and no more. I will now show you how this matter stands, and the "*test*" with which sensible men meet "*unflinching*" IGNORANCE. I will show you how the industrious part of the community, and how the owners of estates have been robbed; and, before I have done, I will show you the sort of equitable adjustment that ought to be adopted by law, and without which neither established church nor nobility can stand in England for many years; it being impossible that the Debt can go on in its present way, and those institutions remain. You deal in tables, and so do I; yours come from *Change Alley*; mine come from the market for the produce of the land. I said before, that wheat alone was not, for any short period, the best possible test; because *seasons* have a great influence on prices, must have, and ought to have; but, take wheat for a series of years, and it is a *test* quite sufficient for the purpose. I, therefore, take wheat; and, in the following table, I give the price of a quarter of eight *Winchester* bushels, from the year 1646 to the present time. The materials for this table are taken from the Audit-books of ETON COLLEGE, which contain an annual account of the prices of meal-ing wheat at WINDSOR market. This

table comes down to 1792, after which I take the official account of the averages of wheat for England and Wales, from 1792, up to this time. Look over this table, sir; and then I think you will begin to blush at having imputed "*unflinching impudence*" to those who have maintained, that the fundholders are now over-paid. You will see, that they sometimes, in fact, lent the nation about seven or eight shillings, for which they are now receiving the interest of a pound. The fifty millions which they lent in the years 1812 and 1813, were, you will see, hardly worth fifty millions of seven shillings.

Year.	Average Price. £.	s.	d.
1646	2	2	8
1647	3	5	5
1648	3	15	6
1649	3	11	4
1650	3	8	1
1651	3	5	2
1652	2	4	0
1653	1	11	6
1654	1	8	1
1655	1	9	7
1656	1	18	2
1657	2	1	5
1658	2	17	9
1659	2	18	8
1660	2	10	2
1661	3	2	2
1662	3	5	9
1663	2	10	8
1664	1	16	0
1665	2	3	10
1666	1	12	0
1667	1	12	0
1668	1	15	6
1669	1	19	5
1670	1	17	0
1671	1	17	4
1672	1	16	5
1673	2	1	5
1674	3	1	0
1675	2	17	5
1676	1	13	9
1677	1	17	4
1678	2	12	5
1679	2	13	4
1680	2	0	0
1681	2	1	5
1682	1	19	1
1683	1	15	6
1684	1	19	1
1685	2	1	5
1686	1	10	2
1687	1	2	4
1688	2	0	10
1689	1	6	8
1690	1	10	9
1691	1	10	2
1692	2	1	5
1693	3	0	1
1694	2	16	10
1695	2	7	1
1696	3	3	1
1697	2	13	4
1698	3	0	9
1699	2	16	10
1700	1	15	6
1701	1	13	5
1702	1	6	2
1703	1	12	0
1704	2	1	4
1705	1	6	8
1706	1	3	1
1707	1	5	4
1708	1	16	10
1709	3	9	9
1710	3	9	4
1711	2	8	0
1712	2	1	2
1713	2	5	4
1714	2	4	9
1715	1	18	2
1716	2	2	8
1717	2	0	7
1718	1	14	6
1719	1	11	1
1720	1	12	10
1721	1	13	4
1722	1	12	0
1723	1	10	10
1724	1	10	10
1725	2	3	1
1726	2	0	10
1727	1	17	4
1728	2	8	5
1729	2	1	7
1730	1	12	5
1731	1	9	2
1732	1	3	8
1733	1	5	2
1734	1	14	6
1735	1	18	2
1736	1	15	10

Year.	Average Price. £.	s.	d.
1737	1	13	9
1738	1	11	6
1739	1	14	2
1740	2	5	1
1741	2	1	5
1742	1	10	2
1743	1	2	1
1744	1	2	1
1745	1	4	5
1746	1	14	8
1747	1	10	11
1748	1	12	10
1749	1	12	10
1750	1	8	10
1751	1	14	2
1752	1	17	2
1753	1	19	8
1754	1	10	9
1755	1	10	1
1756	2	0	1
1757	2	13	4
1758	2	4	5
1759	1	15	3
1760	1	12	5
1761	1	6	9
1762	1	14	8
1763	1	16	1
1764	2	1	5
1765	2	8	0
1766	2	3	1
1767	2	17	4
1768	2	13	9
1769	2	0	7
1770	2	3	6
1771	2	10	8
1772	2	18	8
1773	2	19	1
1774	2	15	1
1775	2	11	3
1776	2	2	8
1777	2	8	10
1778	2	4	0
1779	1	16	1
1780	2	3	1
1781	2	12	5
1782	2	13	9
1783	2	14	2
1784	2	13	9
1785	2	8	0
1786	2	2	2
1787	2	5	9
1788	2	9	4
1789	2	16	1
1790	2	16	1
1791	2	9	4
1792*	2	13	0
1792	2	2	3
1793	2	7	6
1794	2	10	3
1795	4	2	9
1796	3	14	2
1797	2	10	10
1798	2	0	2
1799	3	7	9
1800	5	0	10
1801	4	17	6
1802	3	1	3
1803	2	13	6
1804	3	10	3
1805	3	16	3
1806	3	10	2
1807	3	5	3
1808	4	1	2
1809	4	8	10
1810	4	9	0
1811	4	14	7
1812	5	16	10
1813	4	9	0
1814	5	9	6
1815	3	1	8
1816	4	5	9
1817	4	9	1
1818	3	17	0
1819	3	13	3
1820	3	5	8
1821	2	13	3
1822	2	1	0
1823	2	13	5
1824	3	4	2
1825	3	8	7
1826	2	18	9
1827	2	16	9
1828	3	0	5
1829	3	6	3
1830	3	4	3
1831	3	6	0
1832	2	18	10
1833	2	13	3

Now, sir, can you look at this table without seeing the stale blunder which you have been pursuing with so much glee? Can you look at this table, and

* Previous to 1792, the Eton books were kept according to the nine-gallon bushel, and the averages have in this table been reduced in proportion. Since then the Eton accounts have been kept by the eight-gallon bushel.

not begin to repent of having imputed the statements of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the *Quarterly Review*, the *Morning Herald*, the Scotch and Hampshire petitioners, and my statements, to "UNFLINCHING IMPUDENCE"? I hope that you cannot look at this table without feeling ashamed of your impudence, and ignorance into the bargain. There was, however, no apology for you, even before you saw this table; for, was there not my celebrated work of PAPER AGAINST GOLD; for surely that may be called celebrated, of which a hundred thousand copies, at the least, have been printed and sold in England, and which has gone through two editions in the *United States of America*: was there not my *Register*, containing a hundred articles on the subject: was there not the experience of 1822, 1825, and 1826: was there not that very pamphlet of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and those writings in the *Quarterly Review* and the *Morning Herald*, almost any one of which was sufficient to have enlightened blindness itself: were there not the speeches of Mr. MATTHIAS ATTWOOD, and were there not the pamphlets of his brother, who has been thought worthy of being one of the two representatives of one of the most important towns in the kingdom? I deem these two gentlemen to be in error with regard to the proper remedy to be adopted; but, as to the *cause* of the evil, they are perfectly right, and they have repeatedly displayed that cause before the eyes of the people, with a degree of ability which does honour to their heads, and with a degree of zeal which does equal honour to their hearts. What apology have you, then, for the *impudence* of your imputation against us all? Hunt as long as you will, you will find no ground of apology but that of your own ignorance.

If, now come to your senses; if, abandoning your pride and insolence, you can bring down your stomach to something like modesty, and can bear to be taught, let me now take your nose from the stale *red-herring* and clap it to the fragrant bushel of wheat; let me take you out from with the dirty-skinned Jews of Change Alley, with spectacle on nose, and *penshil* in hand; and set you down with the race amongst whom you were born, but for which nature, in a wayward mood, seems not to have fitted you.

Look, then, at this table; here you see, that, on an average of years and of seasons, wheat continued to be about two pounds five shillings a quarter from the year 1646 to the year 1792 inclusive. At that time the Debt amounted to about two hundred and thirty millions, or, indeed, all deductions properly made, to rather less than that. From 1792 to 1819, a space of seven-and-twenty years, you see what a difference there was in the price of the quarter of wheat. In these years five hundred and seventy millions of the DEBT were contracted; the average price of the quarter of wheat during those years, was *four pounds*, or more, as you will see; consequently, as far as that five hundred and seventy millions are concerned, the borrowing was in money of little more than half the value of that money which was in circulation before 1792; and, accordingly, it was soon found necessary and just to double the pay of the soldier, nearly double the pay of the sailor, more than double the pay of the judges, &c. Is there any man in his senses to deny this; and is there any just man who will say, that "*good faith*" requires the nation now to pay the interest of this Debt in full tale, and in gold of full weight and fineness; that is to say, in money of the same value as the money of 1792: is there another man besides you on the face of this earth, who will say, that this toiling nation ought to be compelled to pay two bushels of wheat for the one bushel that was borrowed? Before I proceed further, let me, in order to bring the thing closer to the eyes of a gentleman who appears to be so very near-sighted, state the averages of the price of a quarter of wheat, *for every ten years*, from 1650 to 1830.

Year.	Average Price. £	s.	d.
1660	2	3	11
1670	2	3	4
1680	2	5	0
1690	1	14	9
1700	2	10	6
1710	1	19	11
1720	1	19	11
1730	1	17	1
1740	1	13	2
1750	1	10	0
1760	1	17	9
1770	2	2	6
1780	2	8	11
1790	2	11	9
1800	3	9	2
1810	4	7	11
1820	4	16	8
1830	3	5	8

Now, sir, recollect the borrowing of the five hundred and seventy millions began not in 1790, but in 1793; if you shut out 1790 to 1793, and about half way into 1794, you will find that the average price of wheat was more than *four pounds* a quarter, during the whole of the time that the five hundred and seventy millions were borrowing. Let us, now, take another sort of table. Let us take the six sorts of corn, *wheat*, *rye*, *barley*, *oats*, *beans*, and *peas*, at different periods, from 1792 into this present year, 10. of May, which is the latest period that my correct information comes up to. Observe, that the prices are stated in shillings and pence; and that I vouch for the correctness of the statement, which has been furnished me by a gentleman, the most competent in the country to such an undertaking.

The aggregate of the average prices of wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, and peas, at different periods.

		s.	d.
July 1.	1792	181	2
	1795	248	6
	1796	265	11
	1797	174	0
	1798	196	9
	1799	262	8
	1800	500	11
Jan. 1,	1801	518	0
	1804	211	9
July 1,	1811	283	5
	1812	506	5
	1815	238	11
Jan. 1,	1816	199	4
July 1,	1817	370	4
	1819	378	2
	1822	141	6
	1825	276	6
	1832	219	1
May 10,	1833	189	2

Look at that! And do, for God's sake, think no more about your "TEST;" your *gold "test,"* by which RICARDO *acknowledged* that he had been led astray. You see, that the six sorts of corn have always kept pace with the wheat. You see, that the wheat was lower priced in 1822 than it was in 1792; you see that, in May last, the six sorts of corn, the six quarters of corn, sold but for *eight shillings* more than six quarters sold for in 1792; and, which is extremely well worthy of your particular observation, you see that the price, in May last (and the price is the same now), *was only just half, with the difference of one penny, what the price was at the time when Peel's Bill was passed!* So that we are, at this very time, though there are still one-pound notes in Ireland and Scotland, and five-pound notes everywhere, still paying the fundholders nearly double the interest of the money that was borrowed. Here I close the arguments and facts in support of PROPOSITION II. I will now stop, in order to give you breathing time, by no means forgetting what you have said about the *under-payment* of those fundholders *who held stock previous to the commencement of the borrowing of the five hundred millions*; and by no means intending to slide by this point, which I shall place, I trust, in a clear light before I have done, intending to close the subject in one more letter, which I shall publish next week, or the week after. In the meanwhile, nurse not yourself in the idea that you have the people with you upon this subject. *They*, at any rate, are not bound to pay double. How Sir JAMES GRAHAM will deal with you, I know not: recollect that he is descended from him of the bright sword; and,

though it may be difficult for him to find out that Sir JOHN KEY was to blame for giving a *false certificate of age*, to get his son a place under Government, while he *praises* so many officers of the navy for having got commissions *so soon* by the same means; though the right hon. Baronet may find this difficult, he was much short of the mark when he proposed to deduct thirty per cent. from the interest of the fundholder. "Then," you will say, "why "did you lay your rough stick upon "him for his pamphlet?" Not because he proposed to deduct thirty per cent. from the fundholder, but because he proposed to do this, without proposing, at the same time, to take one penny away from the unmerited pensions, sinecures, grants, and dead-weight; and because he did not propose to make the parsons pay back the 1,600,000*l.* given them out of the taxes by PERCEVAL and LIVERPOOL. This was what I attacked him for; and the same I shall continue to do to others who propose to deduct from the interest of the Debt, without proposing to lop off these unjust takings-away from the people. But I am anticipating here; and, therefore, I will stop for the present, having served you up a dish quite sufficient, at a single meal, for any appetite, however "*unflinching*."

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
WM. COBBETT.

TO THE

PEOPLE OF OLDHAM.

Bolt-court, 5. Sept., 1833.

MY FRIENDS,—I think I shall be at OLDHAM early in November: if I change my mind, you shall hear of the change in time. I would go earlier; but I must have some weeks to trudge about my farm; and, at the same time, to put into something like shape and order, the vast mass of papers which the late session has put into my hands, and made it my duty strictly to examine. The French have a saying, applicable to the pecuniary matters of a government; namely, "*beaucoup de papiers beaucoup de gaspillage*:" that is, "*great heaps of papers a great deal of squandering.*" We might carry this a great deal further, and say, that *great heaps of papers a great deal of plunder*; and, in our case, if this saying be true, it requires a great deal more diligence than even I am master of, to derive the proper advantage of the examination of this cart-load of papers.

You and I were not brought together by *palavering* and by complimenting one another. When I go to OLDHAM, it will be solely for the pleasure of seeing you and shaking you by the hand; and as this can be done in twenty-four hours, I do not foresee that it is likely that I shall be able to stay longer. When I come back, I think it likely that I shall go to the *South of France*; for I want to see, with my *own eyes*, what sort of state of things it is, which the *doctrinaires* wish us to imitate. For my part, my progress hitherto has shown me nothing so good as England and English people, always meaning to include *Scotland* in the word "*England.*" I am very hard to believe, that I shall find any country a tenth part so good; I am sure that I shall never find any people a tenth part so good, and shall never see a government a tenth part so good as that which our forefathers left us; and that it is our duty to restore, or to die in our efforts to restore it.

There is one subject which it is necessary that I mention to you with some particularities; namely, that of the *Power-of-Imprisonment Bill*, the *Gagging Bill*, and the *Manchester slaughter of* 1819. You will see, that I moved for papers relative to these matters, and that the motion was not opposed by the Ministers. Whether they will be printed, or not, before the next session, I do not know; but, at any rate, I shall be prepared, if I have life and health, for a regular proceeding on the subject. I told the people at MANCHESTER, and I told you, that the mildest possible course was the course that I should prefer; but, that I never should rest

satisfied, until the survivors of those who suffered so cruelly and so unjustly, should receive all the compensation which it was in the power of the Parliament and the King to give them. And I beg Mr. JOHN KNIGHT in particular, to be assured, that, if there were no case but his own, I should deem that case alone, quite sufficient to urge me forward in this undertaking.

Here, too, is a duty which I owe to your children as well as to yourselves. It is not only for the past: to use Pitt's old phrase, it is "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," which we seek here; and we must have both, or we ought not to rest satisfied. I believe that the members of the House of Commons, when they assemble again, will view many things in a different light from that which they viewed them last session. I hope so, at least; and, upon the whole, there is a prospect of seeing something like better days; and, in every effort to make them better, you will always find a part taken, according to his ability, by

Your faithful representative,
and most obedient servant,
WM. COBBETT.

I ADVERTISED my NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY at the price of *ten shillings and sixpence*. Being more engaged in *parliamenting* than in my own affairs, I did not calculate the cost; and, therefore, did not discover that, by this first edition, I should actually lose money, a thing which no bookseller, and especially no *author*, ought ever to do. I must, therefore, in future, sell it for twelve shillings; and then it is very cheap; and, I verily believe, that it is the best book of the sort that ever came from the press, for the use of those who, possessing one of these languages, wish to learn the other; and I am of opinion, that, with this DICTIONARY and with my FRENCH GRAMMAR, first reading and studying the introductions to each, carefully, and especially the introduction to the Dictionary, there is no young person of common capacity, who will not learn the French language tolerably well in the course of six months' attentive study.

THERE are certain volumes of the *Register* which have never had any TITLE PAGES, TABLE OF CONTENTS, or INDEXES applied to them. There is a difficulty in getting these to the gentlemen who take the *Register*; indeed, it is impossible to do it by any means but those which I am now about to describe and to make use of. I shall, beginning with next week, put one *title* and *table* of contents, and a neat short index, on a last leaf of the *Register*; and shall continue to do this until all the indexes, &c. have been furnished to the reader; that is to say, all the titles, tables, and indexes, of those volumes which have not yet had any printed for them. If the reader wants a title, &c., in order to bind up his volumes, the bookbinder will take off this last leaf, without any injury to the other parts of the *Register*. If the reader do not care about the volumes, not being in the habit of binding them up, the leaf may remain with the number without being cut off; and I promise and vow that there never shall be any arrear of this sort again, as long as I write *Registers*; and, to write them I feel as strongly disposed as I ever did in my life.

POLICE SPIES.

TO THE
PEOPLE OF MANCHESTER.

MY FRIENDS,—In the London papers I read the following letter, on which, when I have inserted it, I shall offer you a remark or two.

"POPAY THE SPY.

"To the Editor of the Manchester Courier.

"*Town Hall, Manchester*, 30. *Aug.* 1833.

"SIR,—In a London newspaper (the "*Morning Advertiser* of yesterday), "there appears a report highly preju-

"dicial to my character and interests as "a public officer, viz., that I have sent "for 'Popay the spy,' with the view of "employing him in the police of Manchester. Sir, I trust to your indulgence and sense of justice in affording "me the earliest opportunity of stating "as publicly, that the report *is totally false*; such an idea never entered my "mind. It would, indeed, be an ungracious return to the inhabitants of "this town for the kindness I have received, and am continuing to receive "at their hands, to introduce among "them a character so generally and *so justly despised*; and I beg further to "add, no man can feel a *greater aversion to the employment of spies than myself*, and if the success of my professional exertions were to depend "upon *the adoption of such a system*, "I would instantly relinquish my situation.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. S. THOMAS,

"Deputy Constable."

Now, in the first place, I hope, that you would not suffer "*Popay the spy*" to be in your town, and paid by you. In the next place, as to Mr. THOMAS's aversion to the employment of spies, and his resolution instantly to relinquish his situation rather than adopt such a system, how does this square with the works of Mr. THOMAS in London, where he was a superintendent of this *Bourbon police*, and where he, like MCLEAN, was continually sending out men in what they call plain clothes, and what I call spy-clothes? And, as to "*Popay the spy*," in particular, let us see a little, whether Mr. THOMAS never had any knowledge of his exploits. You have heard, that there was a committee of the House of Commons, of which I was a member, appointed to inquire into the exploits of POPAY; that evidence was given before that committee, relative to written reports which the spy gave in to his superiors; that many of those written reports were delivered in to the committee; and that that committee put questions to the witnesses, in consequence of those reports Now, it came out in the evidence of JOHN SIMPSON and WILLIAM COLLINS, that POPAY, one evening, told SIMPSON, that he wanted a pair of pistols, and asked SIMPSON to go and look about the purchase of some for him; and that SIMPSON observed to POPAY, that he had heard that second-hand arms were to be bought at some place in MIDDLE-ROW, HOLBORN.

When we came to look at the written report of POPAY, of the date of this conversation, which, observe, had been begun by himself, we found, that he had made it the groundwork of an alarming story about a *depôt* of second-hand arms, established in Holborn; and that, in consequence of this lying story, the commissioners and Lord MELBOURNE set to work to discover the *depôt*; and that Mr. THOMAS himself was the person appointed to go and ferret out the affair, and a gun was purchased at MIDDLE-ROW, HOLBORN, and carried to and deposited with the Secretary of State. That you may be quite sure that I am correct here, take the following passage from the minutes of the evidence, taken before the committee, which you will find in the printed account, distributed amongst the members of the House; and you will find it in page 176.

3944. Did Lord Melbourne approve of those reports sent in by the policeman?—I cannot answer for that.

3945. Did you ever hear him say one way or the other?—I should say, he did approve of them, though I cannot say he approved *of every report.*

3946. Did you ever express any disapprobation of men being so employed?—*Not to Lord Melbourne.*

3947. Had you any particular instructions from the Home Office to attend to the political meetings?—We employed Popay by the express desire of the Secretary of State or the under Secretary; they did not name Popay, but desired that a police-constable should be so employed.

3948. To watch those meetings?—Yes; meetings we considered dangerous to the public peace; and the political unions were distinctly *of that character.*

[*A report was handed to* Mr. MAYNE.]

3949. That report refers to some depôt for the purchase of second-hand arms?—Yes.

3950. Is there any memorandum at the back of that?—Yes: "Mentioned in Lord Melbourne's report that it is at Riley's, in Middle-row, Holborn; wish that some inquiry should be made; *Mr. Thomas desired to make inquiry.*" Then, subsequently, "*Report given to Lord Melbourne, with a gun purchased.*"

3951. Then it appears, by Lord Melbourne's direction, a gun was purchased in order to *confirm that statement?*—Yes.

3952. *That is your own hand writing?*—Yes.

Now, with all Mr. THOMAS's "aversion to the employment of spies," and with all his resolution to relinquish instantly, "rather than depend upon the adoption of such a system," Mr. THOMAS must have known, that he was put in motion upon this occasion, by this very spy, POPAY; he must have been informed, by Lord MELBOURNE or the commissioners, of all the reasons for making the inquiry which he was ordered to make: he must have known why he purchased the gun, and he must, of necessity, have made some inquiries of this Mr. RILEY, of MIDDLE-ROW, HOLBORN.

However, I am willing to suppose that this Mr. THOMAS is now ashamed of having belonged to a body of which POPAY was a member; and, I trust, that you will resolutely resist, in all lawful ways, every attempt to inflict this curse, a spy-system, upon your town; so famed for its industry, all over the world. Let the drunkards and gluttons and the feeble wretches who, while they devour the fruits of your labour, cannot sleep at nights, lest they should be bundled from their beds and be compelled to go to work; let them, assembled in this accursed Wen, and the little Wens around it, let them be degraded by owing their safety and quiet to a French police; but let not this mark of political damnation be stuck upon the town of MANCHESTER.

You are to have a CORPORATION; and, if it be justly and wisely framed, it will be an excellent thing for you. Great towns; great assemblages of men, in a comparatively small compass, cannot be well and happily kept together, without magistrates of their own choosing. It is of the very essence of English Government, that the magisterial authority should be, as much as possible, local. Therefore, a well-constituted CORPORATION is a most desirable thing. It may become very bad, by abuse; but it will be for you to take care that it be not abused. I do not yet know what the scheme of the Ministers is; and, therefore, it would be premature to say any thing about that scheme. But, this I will say, and this I address to the people of every town in the kingdom. That is, that they ought not to suffer the establishment, or the existence, for one hour, of any force, of any description, wearing any thing of an uniform, or badge of office, except for the magistrates themselves, and their beadles, or other things, that they have for mere show, and to flatter that portion of human vanity, which, perhaps, is excusable, and even useful, in such a case. These are very harmless things. Our LORD MAYOR, and his golden coach and his gold-covered footmen and coachmen, and his golden chain and his chaplain and his great sword of state, are as harmless as so many bits of cat's-meat, and might all be tossed into the *Thames* by any two hundred fellows that would set about the work. Yet they are not so bundled; they please the people, and particularly the women and girls, and when they are pleased, the men and the boys are pleased; and many a young fellow has been more industrious and attentive from his hope of one day or other riding in that golden coach.

So far, so good; this is all gentle sway; mild authority; English Government; but, when you come to a menacing, spiteful, sharp-cutting, peeping, prying, watching, dogging, spying, crew; then, in effect, you are slaves; and if you suffer the general Government to have any thing to do with the appointment of your magistrates, or preservers of peace in your town, your characters, fortunes, and lives, are in the

hands of that Government, let it consist of whom it may. Suffer not the word POLICE to be applied to any persons paid by you. The word is *French*, it is *Austrian*, it is *Prussian*, it is *Italian*; it was first adopted by the *Bourbons*, by the hellish *Bourbons*, and was suggested to them by the devil. "PEACE OFFICERS" is the name, the general name, of those who are appointed to assist the magistrates in keeping the peace, and watching over the safety of life and property in England. The detestable word "*police*" has not been made use of in England more than about forty years. In London there were *Bow-street* magistrates and *Bow-street* officers. When PITT began the French war, and issued five-pound notes from the Bank, he introduced, what he called "*police magistrates*," stationed in several parts of this *Wen*. The "*police magistrates*" begat "*police officers*;" these *bred*, and to an enormous extent, in a very short time. PEEL put them into a sort of half-uniform; blue trousers, blue coats, red waistcoats, and round hats of a certain size. Soon after this preparatory step, came the real *Bourbon police*; the real *gendarmerie, à pied et à cheval* (on foot and on horseback); and we have, in the Secretary of State, a *lieutenant de police*; in the commissioners and the superintendents and inspectors and sergeants and privates, we have all the *commissaires* and all the *gens à grade*; and, in the men in spy clothes, we have all the *mouchards* of France and of Austria.

This is our state; and, if we do not get out of it, it does not signify a straw what become either of us or the country. While this exists, this is *not England*; and, if we lie down without an effort to get rid of it, we are the basest of all mankind. Insist, I beseech you, that the word "*police*," shall not be made use of, as applicable to the magistracy and peace-officers of your town. There is degradation, there is slavery, there is villany, there is perfidy, there is infamy, in the very sound of the word. "*Peace-officers*" is the name; and if you do not compel those whom you chose in the corporation to use that name, and to talk no more about "*police*," you are covered with disgrace for ever. Recollect, that, what you are now about to do, you will do for your children's children, whose blessings, or whose curses, you are now about to merit. As to my constituents of OLDHAM, I should be miserable, indeed, if I thought it possible, that they would permit this infamous name of "*police*" to be given to peace-officers appointed by their corporation, or by themselves. I am quite easy upon that score; but I am not so easy with regard to other cities and towns, which have already adopted the use of the hated word; but, I do hope, that even the word itself will become so odious, so detestable, that it will, shortly, never be pronounced, except in a figurative way to describe every thing perfidious and loathsome.

With regard to Mr. THOMAS, I wish he may be as good as his word. He was not the man to send to MANCHESTER. No *stranger* was the proper person to put into that office. When strangers are sought after to fill such offices, it argues distrust in the natives; distrust begets dislike; and the people should not dislike their magistrates. Thieves and robbers and murderers will never like magistrates or peace-officers; but the main body of the people ought to like their magistrates; and it is not in nature to like those who express their distrust in us. There were quite men enough in Lancashire fit for the office that is filled by Mr. THOMAS, who, I dare say, has been got to MANCHESTER by the same *clique* that carried on the election of Mr. POULETT THOMSON. Be upon your guard; and take care at the first starting of your corporation, to shut out the possibility of having a *Bourbon police*.

I now know a great deal about this devil of a thing, thanks to the good honest fellows of WALWORTH and CAMBERWELL; and I know this, that it has been a talk, in "*the force*," ever since before the meeting of Parliament, that there was to be "a *great promotion in the force*;" that a great number would be wanted "*to go to different parts of the country*." This was the talk until

about the month of May: it has slackened since that; it has become less animated; and it seems to have entirely died away since POPAY and M'LEAN were brought upon the stage by the committee, of which I had the honour to be a very humble Member. In less than a week, I think it was, after the Parliament met, I told the Ministers, to their faces, that I knew, that their design was to send a *Bourbon police*, even into all the villages of England; and that, rather than see such a thing suffered by the people, I would, if I held the island by a string, let it down to the bottom of the sea, and go myself along with it. They never denied the charge distinctly; but, I believe, they have completely abandoned the scheme; and, whatever attempts they have made with regard to me, it is my duty to say, in this public manner, that I ascribe to them no settled designs of a tyrannical nature, and believe them to have been moved towards such a scheme by an opinion, produced in their minds by false representations, that such a scheme was necessary to preserve the peace and property of the country.

Thus have I laid before you my sentiments upon this subject, which is one in which you and your children are deeply interested; and, I conclude, with expressing my sincere wish, that your wonderful industry may, in a short time, begin to receive its just reward, and, that your happiness may be in proportion to your good sense and your virtue.

I am your faithful friend
and most obedient servant,
WM. COBBETT.

TO THE

HAMPSHIRE PARSONS.

Bolt-court, 3. September, 1833.

PARSONS,—"How long, how long, O Lord! wilt thou stay thy hand!" Hampshire parsons, how often have I foretold, that I should see the day when you would be in a state that would render it suitable for me to remind you of your having met, in March, 1817, to address the Regent, and to praise the Parliament, for having passed the dungeoning and gagging bills of that year! Very often; but I now remind you of it once more, and give you my opinion, that it is not long now before all my prophecies, with regard to you, will be fulfilled. The particular purpose, however, for which I now put pen to paper, is, just to ask you what you think of the affair of JEREMIAH DOWSWORTH, with regard to whom, and whose parson, certain papers have been laid before that House of Parliament, of which, while you have been gnashing your teeth at me, I have become a member. Ah! I knew more than you did, in 1817; I could see what you could not see; at the moment when you were scolding and *swearing* at me (as JACK BAINES actually did), I had actually bespoken my ship to go to America; but I saw beyond that; I saw that this "*national faith*" debt, which the church had done more than all the rest to create, must, and would, bring you down in a very few years; that it must, and would, compel something to give way; and that your concern would be the first.

It has always been seen, that, when any long-established body or corporation or fraternity, is placed in dangerous circumstances; when there is no possible means of saving a part of it, but that of timely conciliation; it has always been seen that such body never conciliates; that in whatever degree it had become an object of hatred and hostility, it became resentful, and stuck to its obsolete rights, clung to the things that tended most to render it odious, still closer and closer, as its powers of retention grew weaker and weaker.

Notwithstanding the tossing of ten bishops overboard in Ireland; notwithstanding the cessation of the vestry cess; and, in effect, the collection of tithes; notwithstanding the lesson of prudence and conciliation, which these so loudly suggested to the clergy in England; notwithstanding the admission of Quakers into Parliament; and that of another sect, called SEPARATISTS,

I believe; notwithstanding the claims of the dissenters, distinctly made, and *always favourably received in the House of Commons*; notwithstanding the claims made by these numerous persons to be *exempted from church-rates*, and to be able to set the church at nought with regard to marriages, births, and burials; notwithstanding all these things, which, one would think, would have taught gentleness and prudence to rage the most virulent: notwithstanding all these, out come nine or ten thousand actions from the clergy against their flocks, *claiming payment of tithes, where tithes were never paid before, within the memory of the oldest man living!* Perhaps, there may be fifty thousand actions, and I should not wonder if there were. Touch the breast of an ostrich, they say, with any thing pointed, and it will push forward against the point till the latter reaches its heart. You seem to be afflicted with the self-destroying propensity of the ostrich. You must know that you never can succeed in these actions; you must know that; you must be satisfied, that, to carry your ends, you must have military force; you can now see how that must end in Ireland; and yet you persevere; yet you "kick against the pricks," in defiance of reason and of the most fatal experience!

But, even these ten thousand or fifty thousand actions sink out of sight when we look at the proceedings of the *Reverend* FRANCIS LUNDY, rector of LOCKINGTON, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, who has mustered up the old demand of *personal tithes*, and has actually got a labouring man in jail for not paying nine shillings and fourpence tithe upon his yearly wages for one year, and upon his weekly wages for another year, the charges for *tithes, offerings, oblations*, and *obventions*. You will say, "He has a right to it in LAW;" and so says the Lord Chancellor in the case of the actions on *modules*. It is the law, is it, Parsons? WHAT law, Parsons? However, we will see about that by-and-by, when we have read the parliamentary papers, relative to these curious proceedings, just observing here, that DODSWORTH was sued by one parson, and committed to prison by *another parson*; and this shows us what a pretty thing it is to have parsons justices of the peace. However, before we say more about the law, or the working of the law, let us have the FACTS; and these we find in the following papers, printed by an order of the House of Commons, which order was made on the 19. August, 1833, on a motion of Mr. EDWARD CURTEIS, member for RYE; and, by-the-by, it is curious, that not one out of the thirty-seven members sent from Yorkshire, was found to move for the printing of these papers, and that the motion should come from a gentleman who is the representative of a little town on the southern edge of Sussex!

"JEREMIAH DODSWORTH.

"Return to an address to his Majesty, "dated 2. August 1833; for copy of "the conviction and warrant under "which Jeremiah Dodsworth was "committed by the Rev. John Blanch- "ard to the Houses of Correction at "Beverley, in Yorkshire, for non- "payment of the tithes of wages.

"*Whitehall*, 10. *Aug.*, 1833."

"LETTER FROM SAMUEL SHEPHERD, "JAILER, TO S. M. PHILLIPPS, ESQ.

"*Beverley House of Correction*, "*Aug.* 7, 1833.

"SIR—I have to acknowledge the "receipt of your letter, dated the 3. in- "stant; and in compliance therewith I "now send you a copy of the warrant "of commitment of Jeremiah Dods- "worth, issued by the Reverend John "Blanchard, one of the magistrates of "the East Riding of Yorkshire. There "was not any conviction, the warrant "of commitment having been made out "in consequence of Dodsworth's having "no goods whereon the constable could "levy under a distress warrant which "had been granted after Dodsworth's "refusal to obey an order for the pay- "ment of the money demanded.

"As I officiate as clerk to the magis- "trates, at their weekly petty sessions "here, I am in possession of the several

" documents signed by them in the ear-
" lier stages of the proceedings, previous
" to the commitment of Dodsworth;
" copies of which, in order to save time,
" and the trouble of further application
" for them, I think it best at once to
" forward you.

" The commitment was made under
" the act 5 Geo. IV. c. 18, s. 2; and the
" previous proceedings were taken under
" the act 7 and 8 Will. III. 6, s. 1 and 2,
" made perpetual by 3 Anne, c. 18, and
" extended in its provisions by 43 G. III.
" c. 127.

" The order for payment was deli-
" vered to Dodsworth; but I send you
" a copy of the printed form (No. 3.)
" which was filled up on this occasion.
" The words which were written in the
" originals, (Numbered 2, 4 & 5) were
" printed in *Italics*.

" I am, &c. &c.
" SAMUEL SHEPHERD, jailer."

" No. 1.

" To Robert Wylie, Esq., and John
" Blanchard, clerk, two of his Majes-
" ty's justices of the peace in and for
" the East Riding of the county of
" York.

" John Hudson, in behalf of the Rev.
" Francis Lundy, clerk, rector of Lock-
" ington in the said Riding, humbly
" complaineth—That the said complain-
" ant did, in behalf of the said Rev.
" Francis Lundy, by the space of twenty
" days and upwards before the date
" hereof, demand of each of the Persons
" hereafter named, servants in hus-
" bandry, in the parish of Lockington
" (that is to say):

	Wages. £	s.	d.	Sums demanded. £	s.	d.
Jeremiah Dodsworth, for last year	13	0	0	0	4	4
Ditto this year, hired weekly	15	0	0	0	5	0
William Hall	16	10	0	0	3	6
Harrison Moment.....	9	0	0	0	3	0
Henry Blakeston	15	0	0	0	5	0
William Foster	8	8	0	0	2	8
George Fenby	6	6	0	0	2	0
John Hall, half a year	10	10	0	0	3	6
John Milner	15	0	0	0	5	0
Matthew Blakeston ..	8	8	0	0	2	8
Carling Risim	16	0	0	0	5	4
John Dodsworth	15	0	0	0	5	0
William Fallowfield, miller, servant	18	0	0	0	6	0
Robert Braithwaite, do, promised to compound, but now refuseth	15	0	0	0	5	0

" Being tithes, offerings, oblations of
" four pence in the pound of the amount
" of their wages justly become due
" within two years now last past from
" each of the persons above-named unto
" the said Rev. Francis Lundy; and that
" the said persons severally upon the said
" demand did refuse to pay and com-
" pound for, and hath not yet paid nor
" compounded for the same or any part
" thereof. The said complainants there-
" fore prayeth such redress in the pre-
" mises as to you shall seem meet and
" as the law doth appertain.

" Signed this 27. day of October, 1828.
" ROBERT WYLIE.
" JOHN BLANCHARD.
" JOHN HUDSON."

" No. 2.

" EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

" *To the Constable of Lockington.*

" Whereas complaint in writing hath
" been made unto us, Robert Wylie,
" Esq. and John Blanchard, clerk, two
" of his Majesty's justices of the peace
" for the said Riding, by John Hudson,
" in behalf of the Rev. Francis Lundy,
" clerk, rector of Lockington, that Jere-
" miah Dodsworth, of the township of
" Lockington in the said Riding, ser-
" vant in husbandry, hath, for above
" the space of twenty days before the
" time of the said complaint so made
" unto us as aforesaid, refused to pay
" unto him the said Rev. Francis Lundy,
" and hath not yet paid the tithes, offer-
" ings, oblations, and obventions, justly
" due from him the said Jeremiah Dods-
" worth to him the said Rev. Francis
" Lundy.

" These are therefore to command
" you forthwith upon sight hereof to
" summon the said Jeremiah Dodsworth
" to appear before us, or such other of
" his Majesty's justices of the peace for
" the said Riding as may be present at

" the New Sessions House in Beverley " in the said Riding, on Saturday the " third day of November, at the hour " of twelve o'clock at noon of the same " day, to answer unto the said com- " plaint.

" And be you then there to certify " what you shall have done in the pre- " mises.

" Given under our hands and seals " at Beverley, in the said Riding, the " twenty-seventh day of October, in the " year of our Lord one thousand eight " hundred and thirty-two.

" JOHN BLANCHARD (L. S.)
" ROBERT WYLIE (L. S.)"

" No. 3.

" (Order for Payment of Tithes).

" EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF " YORK.

" Whereas, complaint in writing hath " been made unto us, two of his Ma- " jesty's justices of the peace for the " said Riding, by of " the parish of in the said Riding, " That of the said parish of " aforesaid, did refuse, for the " space of twenty days next before the " time of the said complaint so made " unto us as aforesaid, to pay the tithes, " offerings, oblations, or obventions, " arising in the said parish of " in the said Riding, and justly due " from him the said to him the " said ; We, therefore, the said " justices, being neither of us patron of " the church of aforesaid, nor " in any ways interested in any of the " said tithes, offerings, oblations, or ob- " ventions, having duly summoned the " said before us, and having " duly examined the truth and justice " of the said complaint upon oath, Do " find that there is justly due from the " said to the said the " sum of being the value of the " said tithes, offerings, oblations, and " obventions, become due within two " years last past; and do therefore ad- " judge and order the aforesaid " to pay or cause to be paid unto the " said the aforesaid sum of " and also the sum of for the " costs and charges of the said " in prosecuting the said for " the recovery of his just dues.

" Given under our hands and seals " at in the said Riding, the " day of in the year of our " Lord one thousand eight hundred " and

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

" No. 4.

" EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY " OF YORK.

" To the constable of Lockington in the " said Riding, and to the church- " wardens of the parish of Lockington " in the said Riding, and to every of " them.

" Whereas, upon the complaint in " writing of John Hudson, in behalf of " the Rev. Francis Lundy, clerk, rector " of the parish of Lockington in the " said Riding, Jeremiah Dodsworth, of " Lockington, in the said Riding, ser- " vant in husbandry, hath been duly " summoned to appear before us, John " Blanchard, clerk, and Robert Wylie, " Esq., two of his Majesty's justices of " the peace for the said Riding, to be " examined for the non-payment of the " tithes, offerings, oblations, and obven- " tions, due unto the said Rev. Francis " Lundy: And whereas we, the said " justices, being neither of us patron of " the said church aforesaid, nor any way " interested in any of the said tithes, " offerings, oblations, or obventions, have " duly examined the truth and justice " of the said complaint, and have or- " dered him, the said Jeremiah Dods- " worth, to pay unto the said John " Hudson the sum of nine shillings and " fourpence, being the value of the said " tithes, offerings, oblations, and obven- " tions, become due from him, the said " Jeremiah Dodsworth, to him, the said " Rev. Francis Lundy, within two years " next before the said complaint so " made unto us as aforesaid, together " with the sum of two shillings and " eightpence for the costs and charges " of the said Rev. Francis Lundy, for " the recovery of his said just dues; " making in the whole the sum of " twelve shillings: And whereas it ap-

" peareth unto us, the said justices, " that the said Jeremiah Dodsworth " had due notice of our said order for " the space of ten days and upwards " before the day of the date hereof, bu' " hath refused to pay, and hath not yet " paid the sum of twelve shillings, nor " any part thereof: These are therefore " to command you jointly and severally, " that you or some or one of you do " forthwith distrain the goods and " chattels of the said Jeremiah Dods- " worth; and in case the sum of twelve " shillings, together with your reason- " able charges of making and detaining " the said distress, be not paid or ten- " dered to be paid by him the said Je- " remiah Dodsworth, in three days " next after such distress made, that " then you do make public sale of the " said goods and chattels so distrained " as aforesaid, and out of the money " arising from such sale that you pay " or cause to be paid unto him, the said " John Hudson, the said sum of twelve " shillings, and thereout also deduct " and detain your reasonable charges of " making, keeping, and selling, the said " distress; and if any overplus shall " remain after such payment and de- " duction as aforesaid, that then you do " render the same unto him, the said " Jeremiah Dodsworth, upon demand.

" Given under our hands and seals, " at Beverley, in the said Riding, the " eighth day of December, in the year of " our Lord one thousand eight hundred " and thirty-two.

" JOHN BLANCHARD (L. S.)
" ROBERT WYLIE (L. S.)"

" No. 5.

" EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY " OF YORK.

" To all the constables in the said " Riding, and especially to the con- " stable of the township of Locking- " ton, in the said Riding, and to the " keeper of the House of Correction " at Beverley.

" These are in his Majesty's name to " command you, the said constable " of Lockington, forthwith to convey " and deliver into the custody of the " said keeper, the body of Jeremiah " Dodsworth, of Lockington, servant in " husbandry, convicted before me, one " of his Majesty's justices of the peace " for the said Riding, upon the oath of " Peter Roantre, constable of Locking- " ton, that the said Jeremiah Dods- " worth having refused to pay his tithes, " offerings, oblations, and obventions, " due to the Rev. Francis Lundy, rector " of Lockington, the amount of which " is nine shillings and fourpence, and " also two shillings and eightpence " for the costs, for the recovery of " the said tithes, obventions, offerings " and oblations, due to the said Rev. " Francis Lundy: And whereas a dis- " tress warrant was issued upon the " goods and chattels of the said Jere- " miah Dodsworth: and the said Peter " Roantre having sworn that no distress " could be found upon the goods of the " said Jeremiah Dodsworth, and the " expenses of the said distress amount- " ing to five shillings, together with " this warrant of commitment.

" And you, the said keeper, are hereby " required to receive the said Jeremiah " Dodsworth into your said custody, " and him safely there to keep for the " space of three calendar months; and " for your so doing, this shall be to " you and every of you a sufficient " warrant.

" Given under my hand and seal " this twenty-second of December, in " the year of our Lord one thousand " eight hundred and thirty-two.

" JOHN BLANCHARD (L. S.)"

This is the LAW, is it, Hampshire Parsons? *What* law? Why the law that made the priests perform some duty towards such persons as JEREMIAH DODSWORTH; that compelled his priest to hear his confessions, to teach him, personally, his religious duties, to catechise him, that is to say, teach him his catechism; to visit him personally when he was sick; to officiate at his communion, administer the sacrament to him, and teach him the meaning of it: the LAW which compelled JEREMIAH DODSWORTH to pay four pence in the pound, to the priest, on his wages, most strictly obliged the priest to do

all these things for JEREMIAH DODSWORTH; and, agreeably to the precept of ST. PAUL, JEREMIAH DODSWORTH was bound so to pay; because the "*priest was to live by the altar*;" but, has JEREMIAH DODSWORTH ever been confessed, or taught his catechism; has he ever had the sacrament administered to him, and that regularly once a month; has he ever, when ill, been visited and comforted; has JEREMIAH DODSWORTH ever received these things at the hands of the *Reverend* FRANCIS LUNDY, rector of LOCKINGTON, who, perhaps, has been all the while at CHELTENHAM, BATH, BRIGHTON, LONDON, PARIS, or ROME? But, over and above all this, what did the priest of LOCKINGTON do with the tithes after he got them into his hands? What did the priests of JEREMIAH DODSWORTH'S forefathers *do with those tithes*? Why, first, they kept the churches in repair, kept the churchyards fenced in, furnished the churches with ornaments, as far as they were able; second, the priest of LOCKINGTON, in those times, provided for the wants of the stranger, keeping hospitality for all the strangers that stood in need of such hospitality; third, the priest of LOCKINGTON *relieved all the poor of the parish out of the tithes*; fourth, whatever there was left, the priest had to live upon; and that was all. The people of LOCKINGTON knew then nothing about church-rates or poor-rates; and, such being the uses to which the tithes were put, it was not unreasonable that such men as JEREMIAH DODSWORTH were bound by law to contribute towards them; but, to muster up this old law, and to exact the payment, when all the services have ceased; when the parson swallows up all the tithes, and throws church-rates and poor-rates upon the people; to do *this* is what I will not attempt to describe, because I cannot do it justice by any description that I can give. It is only one more instance of that infatuation which now seems to be at work to bring down upon the church its last and finishing blow.

Parsons, do you imagine, that the LAW, relative to tithes, will remain what it now is for one year more? If you do, you are very much deceived. It is impossible that it should remain. The eternal answer, that "*it is the law*," is the very answer which is wanted by those who are calling for the demolition of the church. They say: "We know "it is *the law*; and, therefore, it is, "that we want *other laws* to do this "law away." The opinions afloat are altogether hostile to this establishment, those who attempt to defend which become instantly objects of ridicule; and, it is in this state of things, that the *Reverend* FRANCIS LUNDY sues JEREMIAH DODSWORTH for personal *tithes*, *offerings*, *oblations*, and *obventions*, and that the *Reverend* JOHN BLANCHARD commits him to prison for non-payment! At times there is, in the minds of some men, a feeling of regret that this establishment should be manifestly going to pieces: reflecting men, however they may dislike the clergy, see that the dissolution of the establishment must be attended with great evil; or, at least, great troubles; but, as if to deprive itself of the benefit of such feelings of regret, out it sends, from time to time, facts to make every man say: "This thing cannot be suffered to go "on: evil may come; trouble may "come; but an evil so great as this "never can arise out of its disso-"lution!"

These papers relative to DODSWORTH were not delivered until the last day of the session; or the matter would not have gone off silently in the House, of which, you know, I *am a member*! I think I see you reading that! And see the contortions of your features; the drawing up of your nostrils, and the pressing of your teeth together, as if you had the tail of a tithe-pig between them! Oh! that look! I defy pen or pencil; I defy human being, or being beyond human, to give any reader or picture viewer, a correct idea of *that look*! And, then, into the pulpit on Sunday, if by any chance you be in the parish! Oh, parsons! Those happy times are gone by, when the cry of JACOBIN and INFIDEL made it dangerous for any one to speak to you, or of you, as he was justified in speaking: they are gone;

you may go after them as soon as you like: "*bon voyage*," as the French say; and the sooner you set out on it, the better you will please him whom you have so long laboured to destroy, and who, to add to your mortification, here writes the name of

WM. COBBETT.

COBBETT'S CORN.

THERE are many fine crops of this corn this year. From a piece of three quarters of an acre, I had an ear brought to me yesterday, quite ripe. This is growing somewhere down against the *Thames*, in Essex, I think. I hear of some very fine, in Bedfordshire, particularly, and I should like to have a letter from the grower of it; and he is in duty bound to write me a letter, and to tell me all the particulars about it. My own corn is very fine, though backward, and somewhat galled with the wire-worm. I think it right to caution the growers of these fine crops of corn against gathering it in too soon, and rubbing it from the cob before it be *perfectly dry*. If this be not attended to, the crop will lose half its value; and mortification and disappointment will come in the place of pleasure and profit. It is perfectly yellow; it feels as hard as a stone; but, *if there be moisture in the cob*, and you stow away the corn in the ear, it will mould; and if you rub it off the cob, and put it into sacks, if it do not mould in the winter, it will in the spring. This happens, even in America, very frequently. It ought never to be gathered in till the little stalk to which the ear is attached be as dry as a stick; and it ought then, if the quantity be small, to be tied in bunches by the tails, and be hung up in a room that is very airy, and if possible, where there is a fire kept. If the quantity be large, the ears must go upon a kiln after the husks are taken off; the heat must not be more than 75 degrees, and they must remain there till all the moisture is out of the cob. Then you may stow it away in the ear, or shell it, or do with it what you like. But, I have given most ample instructions concerning all this in my new edition of my *Treatise on Cobbett's Corn*; and, if a grower of the corn neither read the *Register* nor will purchase this book, let him cry his eyes out for the loss of his crop. It is not much trouble to write a letter, and I am sure that my parliamentary privilege cannot be better used than in giving free passage to letters on this subject.

SIR JOHN KEY, BARONET AND STATIONER, LONDON. — SIR A. B. KING, BARONET AND STATIONER, DUBLIN.

SIR,—Your observations on the affair of Sir John Key, in your last *Register*, must give pleasure to all lovers of justice; especially where you say that "If you live to go into the House of "Commons next year, the mild and "considerate Report of the Committee "shall not be the *be all* and the *end all* "of this curious affair."

You will pardon me, I hope, for directing your attention to, and requesting information relative to, another Baronet and stationer. I mean Sir A. B. King, of Dublin.

When the Whigs outflanked the Duke, on the civil-list pensions, most persons expected that, on getting into power, they would have ceased to pay those pensions for which no public services had been performed: in that expectation the people were disappointed; the pensions were all continued.

My Lord Althorp, however, introduced a regulation, by which the crown was for a time to be restrained from granting any pension in addition to those then existing; but to provide for the reward of future great and good services rendered to the state, the discretion was to be left to the House of Commons, whose collective wisdom would not be so liable to be imposed upon, and bestow the hard earnings of their constituents on any other than well-known and meritorious public

services. The first exercise of this boasted discretion was towards the end of the session of 1832, when the unreformed House voted two thousand five hundred pounds to Sir Abraham Bradley King, baronet and stationer, of Dublin; and my Lord Althorp's modest mouth-piece, Mr. Spring Rice, gave as a reason for the grant, that since the Baronet had ceased to serve the Government in Dublin with paper, the same quantity had been supplied for ten thousand pounds per annum less; and with this Irish argument the collective wisdom was satisfied.

The reformed House, before its separation, voted the Baronet the like sum.

Now, as the Dublin Baronet, as well as his brother Baronet and stationer of London, had his committee, permit me to inquire whether, in the Report on his case, any other reason is given to justify this large grant than the one given by Mr. Spring Rice; for if no other exists, I see no reason why Sir John Key may not prefer as good a claim.

I am, Sir,
your constant reader,
and most obedient, humble servant,
T. R.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

(*From the True Sun, 3. Sept.*, 1833.)

We are anxious to give to the public some outline of the admirable charge delivered by the Lord Bishop of Exeter to his clergy, at the primary visitation, in the cathedral, on Wednesday last, because we well know the interest with which all classes await what may proceed from one occupying such a station at such a time; and more particularly we know that it is to our present diocesan that every member of the Church of England in all the world looks now for that heart-stirring spirit which, in the hour of danger, may excite the talents which have never yet been wanting in her defence.

The charge appeared to us to embrace every topic which at this moment engages the public attention, and which, we trust, will engage the attention of the real talent and worth of the country, until church reform, as is fitted for such an institution, be deliberately and safely effected. We will mention the several points (in preference to reporting the charge, as is our usual custom) alluded to in order; but we must in the first place notice the warm and engaging manner in which the bishop spoke of dissent in the diocese, when he eloquently expressed his earnest wish that all who looked for salvation to the cross of Christ would unite in one holy band of fellowship, and become "on earth one fold under one shepherd;" and that, if we must be separated in worship, may we not be separated in feeling and affection.

On the general point of church reform the bishop expressed it to be the duty of all at this crisis to testify our earnest wish to see the best remedies devised, and to assist in devising them. The question of change or no change he considered as decided; and that it was the duty of every faithful friend of the church to exert his best faculties in an endeavour to make that change productive of as much good as human prudence could effect. The bishop then adverted at once to the subject of tithes, and in terms of just reprobation to the fraudulent and dishonest speculations afloat on the subject. Alluding to the late measure in Parliament affecting the rights of the church, his lordship said that, notwithstanding what he and the clergy had thought and expressed, they would still appeal to the principles of equity and justice, until experience should have taught them that the appeal would be wholly vain. The bishop then adverted to two theories which had been lately put forth, and had perhaps attained some belief, though each in contradiction of the law: one, that tithes ought to be divided into four parts—one for the bishop, one for the poor, one for the repairs of the church, and one for the rector. He explained the ancient authorities, showing that this was a division which, though mentioned in the early settlement of Christianity, never took place in this country, or probably anywhere after the tithe was attached as property to the rector of each parish; that it was clearly never the law of England that any portion of the tithes was applicable to the repairs of the church, and that as to the poor nothing further was ever enjoined than that which was the duty of the clergy, at all times—the duties of hospitality and charity. But again it was said that tithes were a tenth of the rent only. Now tithes, he contended, had existed for centuries before a monied rent was known, and, if it was to be made an objection that to tithe the produce was to tithe capital and labour, as well might it be said that the landlord had no right to take advantage of capital and labour in his rent. In support of his position his Lordship referred to several statutes on this subject. Any attempt, he said, to legislate on such assertions would be to subject truth to act of Parliament, and to legislate about tithes on any principle not applicable to other property would be to violate the right to all property whatever.

It had been announced, his lordship observed, that Government would in the next session bring forward some measure of church reform, but few of the particulars had transpired. It had been said that a more equitable distribution of the revenues must be looked

for; but the want of a precise proportion between the emolument and the service was no proof of want of equity, much less that the church was answerable for it. A great part of the evil here complained of had arisen from the alienation of the proper endowment of the parishes by the disposition of Henry VIII. of the appropriate tithes held by the monasteries, while formerly the bishp used to enforce the proper endowment of a vicar out of these tithes, which was now disused. This was the cause of a great part of the inequality. He hoped that nothing would be done to impair the means of securing what had hitherto been the glory of the English church—a learned ministry. Dr. Chalmers had acknowledged the great service to the church from the opportunities of learning afforded by the endowments of cathedrals, and regretted that the want of it was felt in Scotland.

As to lay-impropriations, the bishop said that if they were not liable to increase the endowments, at least they should not convert their charge of paying the minister into a benefit; and the bishop, as we understood him, proposed that some plan should be adopted for augmenting these small livings, but which we do not like to abridge for fear of giving some erroneous impression.

On the subject of pluralities the bishop said it was satisfactory to hear that they were to be altogether extinguished; that in principle the English law was always against them; and that he should be rejoiced to find that the Government were prepared with some plan to make the abolition practically possible.

The bishop then proceeded to make some very satisfactory statements from the returns of this diocese, in contradiction of the great exaggerations of the non-residence of the clergy and the small stipends of the curates. There were, he said, forty parishes in the diocese, with a population of not more than one hundred. He stated the proportion of parishes having resident incumbents, or resident curates, and showing that the proportion who had not a resident minister, or as we understood, not within two miles, was not above a sixtieth part of the whole diocese. We also understood his Lordship to say that there were not above two or three curates, having the charge of a parish, who had a lower stipend than 75*l.*; and that, out of 170 curates, 120 had stipends of 100*l.* and upwards. The bishop touched on many other subjects, particularly as to schools, and expressed his regret to find that there were many parishes with a large population where there were no schools on the national society plan, and urged the adoption of that plan.

We are sensible how very imperfect a sketch we have given of a charge which was received by the clergy with the utmost attention; but we have heard with much satisfaction that the bishop, at the earnest request of the clergy, had consented to give the whole to the public.—*Western Luminary.*

I will answer this charge next week. The bishop fights hard, and anticipates defeat, at the same time. He is a clever man, and a bold man; but it is not in his power to rub out of men's minds the impressions produced by cases like that of JEREMIAH DODSWORTH.

HOP-STORM.

THE following article is very curious and very interesting. In every part of the kingdom there does not exist anything like a thorough knowledge of this hop-affair, the hop-growing being confined principally to Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire; and, more especially to Kent and Sussex. The hops were very nearly arrived at ripeness, when that happened which has produced the following description, very well worth reading, even to those who never saw hops growing.

(*From the Maidstone Gazette.*)

"Our readers may recollect that, in our hop-notice of last week, we remarked that it was the opinion of good judges that nothing but "severe hurricanes" could be expected to prevent a good crop. We little thought, while mentioning this improbable contingency, that our next number would contain the details of a degree of devastation, arising from that very cause, which has not been equalled for upwards of twenty years. Such, however, is the melancholy fact. On Friday, the temperature fell very suddenly, and at night a strong gale came from the south-west, and was attended with abundance of rain, sleet, and in some instances, snow. After a few hours it changed to N.W.N., and continued to blow with increased fury. This gale continued, with heavy rain at intervals, in different parts of the county, till Sunday at noon, when the rain ceased, but the wind continued fresh. The mischief this storm has done to the hops is almost incredible. We have, however, procured as many particulars as possible, which we shall now lay

before our readers. In Mr. Corrall's hop-ground (near Maidstone), where the poles are of the very best description, and from sixteen to eighteen feet high, they have not been completely levelled to so great an extent as has been the case in many grounds. They, however, are many of them in a worse position, namely—that of leaning upon each other, so that every motion *bruises* the hops. The roots of the bines have been, in many instances, drawn from a foot to six inches out of the ground, the straining of which must effectually check the bine from nourishing the hop, even if the weather should become fine. In East Farleigh, Mr. Pope's grounds, of Fant, have suffered great injury, and one pole in three is down, besides the destruction caused by the bruising. In West Farleigh, the poles have not been so generally levelled, but the wind has cut off so many of the collateral branches, that one-third of the crop will be lost. It is calculated, that in this neighbourhood it will cost 5*l.* an acre to raise the poles, a very great number of which have broken off into the ground, from their present confused and jumbled positions. At Loose, the ground is also strewed with the valuable produce, which has been, in some instances, cut from the poles as if with a knife. It is calculated, that hardly a good sample will come out of this parish. The Messrs. Peale's grounds have suffered severely. So dreadful was the hurricane at this place, that five trees were torn up by the roots, and the fruit trees have, of course, been nearly stripped of the best fruit. One farmer in this parish, who had calculated on 6,000 bushels of beautiful apples, has had at least 3,000 bushels scattered over his orchards. It may, perhaps, be not out of place to mention here, that instead of rushing to market with these windfalls, where the grower will hardly get enough to pay him for the picking them up and the carriage, he would do much better to pen them up round the root of the trees, perfectly unsheltered; for then the air will ripen the parts that are not bruised, and render them nearly as valuable for making cider as if they had been gathered from the tree. The plums, pears, and damsons, are also terribly scattered. In Barming and the adjoining grounds, the devastation has been terrible. Whole patches, containing as many as a dozen hills, have been all levelled together. In many gardens half the poles are on the ground, and those which are standing are more injured than the others. No hurricane has done so much mischief in this neighbourhood since that between the 31. of August and the 1. of September, 1816—a rather remarkable coincidence of dates. The grounds of Mr. Ellis, who is, perhaps, the largest grower in the kingdom, have suffered in an equal degree. Those of the Rev. Mr. Post have lost one-third of the crop, and Mr. Plane's have also endured a very severe visitation. At Yalding, the grounds situated in the valleys have been damaged more than those in more exposed places: probably in consequence of the wind catching the tops of the poles, instead of partly expending its force beneath the head of the bine. In Cranbrook and the Weald of Kent, our correspondent tells, "We were visited on Friday night with the calamity, innocently suggested in our last week's *Gazette* as the only despoiler of our cheering prospects and lively anticipations. Severe hurricanes have continued, to the destruction of the beauty of our grounds and the greatest injury to the produce. The hop-gardens are strewed with branches, and in many instances half the poles are levelled. The orchards also have most severely suffered; in some, scarcely any fruit remains on the trees. On the Canterbury road, the farmers' hopes have been equally blighted. The same remark applies to the Mallings and several other places. The general effect of the storm, however, has been so similar, that it is needless to enumerate them. The only grounds that seem to have suffered less than the above, are those of Sutton, Headcorn, and Bexley. The best grounds, however, are expected to lose at least a bag an acre. The Goldings and Rufflers can never re-

"cover it, but the grapes may still be "expected to make some progress. The "partial loss of the crop will not be by "any means equal to the injury done to "the samples, which must be consider-"ably deteriorated all over the county." What the effect will be on the amount of duty it is at present impossible to conjecture, as various persons who have visited different places, disagree most strongly in their calculations; taking a range of from 25,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* reduction on the sum last quoted in the market. Till the reports arrive from the other districts, every thing must be mere guess-work, as the tempest may have been partial. We shall, however, endeavour to lay before our readers the earliest information we can gain on the subject. We cannot close this account without expressing a hope, that the clergy will take into consideration this awful visitation on the industrious farmer; and that we shall see, in the remission of a proportion of their tithes, a few specimens of that Christian charity, which, unfortunately for the industrious classes, have recently appeared like angels' visits—"Few and far between."

This account, though almost poetic, is, I dare say, short of the truth. The devastation must be terrible; and, as to the state of mind of the planters, all that I can say is, that I would rather not take a "rural ride" in Kent, just at this time! I do not hear that the storm has visited, with any particular fury, my towns-people of FARNHAM, who, being the very first to send a petition to Parliament, in favour of Sir ANDREW AGNEW's "Sunday-Bill;" being thus remarkable for their piety, will not, I trust, ascribe their escape entirely to their own earthly deserts; and, above all things, I do most ardently wish (though upon my soul I cannot say that I believe), that they will not feel satisfaction from the thoughts, that the hops of their Christian brethren in Sussex and Kent having been thus destroyed, *will make their own hops fetch a great deal more money.* I have my fears, I must confess; for mammon is always busy amongst these hop-planters, who, so far from having imbibed the philanthropic notions of free trade; so far from believing that the prosperity of their brother hop-planters is a pledge for their own prosperity, are too apt, in spite of all their godliness, to wish for good crops for themselves, and for bad ones for others. This arises from that sort of monopoly, and limited demand, which exist with regard to the hop trade; and I am very much afraid, that that propensity to godliness which urged my townsmen to send the petition aforesaid, will not be sufficient to prevent them from exulting at these melancholy devastations in Sussex and Kent. I am afraid that they will think it is a "just judgment" on these Sabbath-breaking counties. If this should be their turn of mind, let them remember, that the next hurricane may forget the merits of Sir ANDREW AGNEW's Bill; may happen to sweep along their valley, and lay down their poles as flat as a pan-cake.

POPAY THE SPY.

I TAKE the following from the *True Sun* of Thursday. This fellow's *impudence* equals his perfidy. As regards the case of Mr. DEAN, I am very glad to hear, that a meeting of working men was held, on Monday evening last, at Newington, at which resolutions were entered into for the purpose of raising a subscription, in order to compensate him, in some degree, for the loss which the harsh conduct of the commissioners, has brought upon him. For my own part, I shall be quite willing to do any thing in my power to forward this object, which is justice to towards Mr. DEAN, and honourable to themselves. I am informed that subscriptions will be received at the Champion, Portland-street, Newington; and at the Canterbury Arms, Lambeth Marsh.

UNION-HALL.—POPAY THE SPY.—*William Stewart Popay*, the late spy employed by Government, now living at No. 8, Park-place, Lock's-fields, Walworth, appeared be-

fore the magistrates, Messrs. Murray and Hillyard, on a peace-warrant, charged by Mr. W. Dean (late inspector of the police force, who was discharged from that body on account of having spoken his mind upon the late Calthorpe-street affair), with assaulting him under the following circumstances:—Mr. Dean stated, that about ten o'clock on Monday evening, he left the Cottage of Content, and was going up King-street on his way home, when he met Popay, who came up to him, and called complainant an assassin, a monster, and used other expressions to excite witness, who seeing two other policemen by, thought it was a plan to get him into trouble, when witness thought he would put up with the insult. Popay also put his fist in complainant's face. Magistrate: This is an assault-warrant, and you have taken out a peace-warrant. What have you to say? (to Popay).—Popay: he had no objection to enter into recognizances to keep the peace. He had nothing to say to the charge. *His character, he could say, was respected by every officer in the police force.* The statement of the complainant was false; and if competition were to be made between his character and his opponent, he (Popay) was in no doubt that his would stand scrutiny. The complainant and a man of the name of Price were at the Elephant and Castle on the 21st, who insulted him grossly there. The lower portion of the mob had called him a —— monster, and said that he had blood-money in his pocket.—Magistrate: Are you really in danger from this man?—Complainant: I am, sir; and I have been told to be particularly cautious how I acted. I thought it strange to see two policemen there. I have not been in the Cottage of Content these four months, and I thought it strange to see them all there. It appeared as if it were a plan to entrap me. Complainant has been told that he is a marked man since the affair of Calthorpe-street. Popay having found bail in his own recognizance, was then allowed to depart.

RUSSIAN CATECHISM.

(*From the Morning Chronicle*, 29. *Aug.*, 1833.)

The following is the new catechism prepared for the use of the schools and churches in the Polish provinces of Russia. It is explanatory of the 4th Commandment with particular respect to the reverence as due to the omnipotent Emperor of Russia, and the superior authorities established by him. It is published by special order, and printed at Wilna, 1832:

Quest. 1.—How is the authority of the Emperor to be considered in reference to the spirit of Christianity?

Ans. As proceeding immediately from God.

Quest. 2. How is this substantiated by the nature of things?

Ans. It is by the will of God that men live in society; hence the various relations which constitute society, which for its more complete security is divided into parts called nations; the government of which is intrusted to a prince, king, or emperor, or in other words, to a supreme ruler; we see, then, that as man exists in conformity to the will of God, society emanates from the same divine will, and more especially the supreme power and authority of our lord and master the Czar.

Quest. 3. What duties does religion teach us, the humble subjects of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to practise towards him?

Ans. Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, service, love, and prayer, the whole being comprised in the words, worship and fidelity.

Quest. 4. Wherein does this worship consist, and how should it be manifested?

Ans. By the most unqualified reverence in words, gestures, demeanour, thoughts, and actions.

Quest. 5. What kind of obedience do we owe him?

Ans. An entire, passive, and unbounded obedience in every point of view.

Quest. 6. In what consists the fidelity we owe to the Emperor?

Ans. In executing his commands most rigorously, without examination—in performing the duties he requires from us, and in doing everything willingly without murmuring.

Quest. 7. Is it obligatory on us to pay taxes to our gracious Sovereign the Emperor?

Ans. It is incumbent on us to pay every tax in compliance with his supreme commands, both as to the amount and when due.

Quest. 8. Is the service of his Majesty the Emperor obligatory on us?

Ans. Absolutely so; we should, if required, sacrifice ourselves in compliance with his will, both in a civil and

military capacity, and in whatever manner he deems expedient.

Quest. 9. What benevolent sentiments and love are due to the Emperor?

Ans. We should manifest our goodwill and affection, according to our station, in endeavouring to promote the prosperity of our native land Russia (not Poland), as well as that of the Emperor our father and of his august family.

Quest. 10. Is it incumbent on us to pray for the Emperor, and for Russia, our country?

Ans. Both publicly and privately, beseeching the Almighty to grant the Emperor health, integrity, happiness, and security. The same is applicable to the country, which constitutes an indivisible part of the Emperor.

Quest. 11. What principles are in opposition to these duties?

Ans. Irreverence, disobedience, infidelity, malevolence, treason, mutiny, and revolt.

Quest. 12. How are irreverence and infidelity to the Emperor to be considered in reference to God?

Ans. As the most heinous sin—the most frightful criminality.

Quest. 13. Does religion, then, forbid us to rebel, and overthrow the Government of the Emperor?

Ans. We are interdicted from so doing at all times, and under any circumstances.

Quest. 14. Independently of the worship we owe the Emperor, are we called upon to respect the public authorities emanating from him?

Ans. Yes; because they emanate from him, represent him, and act as his substitutes, so that the Emperor is everywhere,

Quest. 15. What motives have we to fulfil the duties above enumerated?

Ans. The motives are twofold—some natural, others revealed.

Quest. 16. What are the natural motives?

Ans. Besides the motives adduced, there are the following:—The Emperor being the head of the nation, the father of all his subjects (who constitute one and the same country), Russia is thereby alone worthy of reverence, gratitude, and obedience; for both public welfare and individual security depend on submissiveness to his commands.

Quest. 17. What are the supernatural revealed motives for this worship?

Ans. The supernatural revealed motives are, that the Emperor is the Vicegerent and Minister of God to execute the divine commands; and, consequently, disobedience to the Emperor is identified with disobedience to God himself; that God will reward us in the world to come for the worship and obedience we render the Emperor, and punish us severely to all eternity should we disobey and neglect to worship him. Moreover God commands us to love and obey from the inmost recesses of the heart every authority, and particularly the Emperor, not from worldly consideration, but from apprehension of the final judgment.

Quest. 18. What books prescribe these duties?

Ans. The New and Old Testaments, and particularly the Psalms, Gospels, and Apostolic Epistles.

Quest. 19. What examples confirm this doctrine?

Ans. The example of Jesus Christ himself, who lived and died in allegiance to the Emperor of Rome, and respectfully submitted to the judgment which condemned him to death. We have, moreover, the example of the apostles, who both loved and respected them; they suffered meekly in dungeons conformably to the will of the Emperors, and did not revolt like malefactors and traitors. We must, therefore, in imitation of these examples, suffer and be silent.

Quest. 20. At what period did the custom originate, of praying to the Almighty for the prosperity of the sovereign?

Ans. The custom of publicly praying for the Emperors is coeval with the introduction of Christianity; which custom is to us the most valuable legacy and splendid gift we have received from past ages.

Such is the doctrine of the church, confirmed by practice, as to the worship and fidelity due to the omnipotent Emperor of Russia, the Minister and Vicegerent of God.

I wonder whether the blasphemous vagabond slave who drew this up, ever tasted a good heavy-thonged hunting whip! A breakfast upon it would do him a great deal of good. He forgets the fate of AHAB and of JEZEBEL! He forgets what DEBORAH and BARRAK were ordered by God to sing a song of praise to the wife of HEBER the Kenite. He forgets that MOSES, the servant of the Lord, performed as his first exploit, the infliction of death upon the EGYPTIAN task-master, though he derived his authority immediately from PHARAOH the anointed; he forgets a great many things of this sort, and wants a horsewhip or an oak sapling to bring them to his recollection. I remember the death of Emperor PAUL, who, though anointed double thick, went off, they said, by no other assistance than that of two-pennyworth of whip-cord; and I remember that TALLEYRAND, in a dispatch to the Russian Ambassador (who had remonstrated on the killing of the Duke d'ENGHIEN), threw out something rather more than a hint, that the "magnanimous ALEXANDER" knew a good deal about the matter! But what use is there in our bothering ourselves with these devils? one seems made for the other: any people that could suffer such stuff as this to be tendered to them, without flying at the villains and pinching their wind-pipes till they strangled them, must be slaves, and *ought to be slaves*. Such impudent blasphemy never would have been tendered to any body who were not known to be slaves in their souls.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1833.

INSOLVENTS.

FLETCHER, T., W. S. Roscoe, R. Roberts, J. Tarleton, and F. Fletcher, Liverpool, bankers.

BANKRUPTS.

BALLANTYNE, W., Battle, Sussex, bookseller.
BLOFIELD, W., Hosier-lane, Smithfield, and St. John-street, carpenter.
CLARK, R., Newark-upon-Trent, linen-draper.
ELLIOTT, J., Devonport, grocer.
LUCAS, J., City road, timber-merchant.
MANNERINGS, J., Chatham, builder.
PEACOCK, G., Catterick, Yorkshire, draper.
PHENEY, R., Fleet-street, law-bookseller.
SNAPE, R. K., Manchester, victualler.
WAKEFIELD, J., Manchester, silk hat-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

GORDON, G., Tenant, in Greenhaugh, stage-coach-proprietor, and Aberdeen, underwriter.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1833.

INSOLVENTS.

HOPKINS, A. B., and P. Burgess, Commercial-place, City-road, tobacconists.
SHORT, W., Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, and South Crescent mews, Burton-crescent, cabinet-maker.
WARWICK, J., St. Alban's, wine and spirit-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

CORP, W., Tower-street, City, carpenter.
GILBURGH, W., Brighton, wine-merchant.
PRICE, G., Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, twist-net-manufacturer.
SHAW, B., Harlesthorpe, Derbyshire, candlewick and sacking manufacturer.
WIGHTMAN, G., late of Manchester, victualler.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, Sept. 2.—The supplies from the home counties, although moderate, probably owing to the boisterous weather, yet they proved fully adequate to the demand. The samples were principally of this year's growth, and the quality improved. The best descriptions obtained a slow sale at about last Monday's quotations, but all secondary and inferior descriptions were difficult to dispose of, at a decline of fully 1s. per qr. Old Wheats dull, and in bonded parcels nothing doing.

Barley was in very short supply. The few old samples were held on higher terms. Several new parcels of Kentish were at market. The quality was *thin*, and for the most part inferior, realizing from 32s. to 36s.

Malt steady, and last week's improved rates for fine qualities maintained.

Oats were in fair request; good old fully maintain the currency of this day se'nnight, but stale and inferior parcels met a very slow

sale. The new samples from Lincolnshire continue to exhibit many green and unripe corns.

Old Beans were in demand and obtained 1s. per qr. more money than last Monday. The new samples of *mazagins* were good, and brought 31s. to 33s.

White Peas sustained no alteration in value; but Grey and Maple were 1s. to 2s. dearer.

Flour steady; the article ex-ship continues in limited demand, and the previous currency fully supported.

Wheat	58s. to 64s.
Rye	30s. to 32s.
Barley	24s. to 26s.
——— fine	26s. to 30s.
Peas, White	31s. to 34s.
——— Boilers	38s. to 42s.
——— Grey	30s. to 33s.
Beans, Small	—s. to —s.
——— Tick	30s. to 33s.
Oats, Potato	22s. to 24s.
—— Feed	16s. to 20s.
Flour, per sack	50s. to 52s.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, India, new	—s. to 110s.
—— Mess, new	—s. to 60s. per barl.
Butter, Belfast	—s. to 78s. per cwt.
——— Carlow	76s. to 80s.
——— Cork	73s. to 75s.
——— Limerick	73s. to 75s.
——— Waterford	73s. to 76s.
——— Dublin	72s. to 74s.

SMITHFIELD, September 2.

This day's supply of Beasts, Lambs, and Calves, was moderately good: the supply of Sheep and Porkers, rather limited. Trade was, with prime small Beef and Mutton, somewhat brisk; with Beef and Mutton of middling and inferior quality, as also Lamb, Veal, and Pork, dull at Friday's quotations.

About a third of the Beasts were short-horns, chiefly from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire; and the remaining two-thirds about equal numbers of Herefords, Devons, Welsh runts, Scots and Irish Beasts, with a few Town's-end Cows, Sussex Beasts, &c., chiefly from the above-mentioned, and others of our northern and midland districts; with a few from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, our western districts, and the London marshes.

Full three-fifths of the Sheep were new Leicesters, of the South Down and white-faced crosses; about one-fifth South Downs, and the remaining fifth about equal numbers of old Leicesters, Kents, and Kentish half-breds, and polled Norfolks, with a few pens of horned Norfolks, Dorsets, and Somersets, horned and polled Scotch and Welsh Sheep, &c.

Full four-fifths of the Lambs appeared to consist of about equal numbers of new Leicesters, chiefly of the Downish cross, and South Downs; the remaining fifth of Dorsets, with a few Kentish half-breds, &c.

MARK-LANE.—Friday, Sept. 6.

The arrivals this week are moderate. The market dull at the prices of Monday.

THE FUNDS.

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OR,

A TREATISE

On the Situation, Soil, Enclosing and Laying-Out of Kitchen Gardens; on the Making and Managing of Hot-beds and Green-Houses; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of all sorts of Kitchen-Garden Plants, and of Fruit-Trees whether of the Garden or the Orchard.

AND ALSO,

On the Formation of Shrubberies and Flower-Gardens; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Shrubs and Flowers;

CONCLUDING WITH

A KALENDAR,

Giving instructions relative to the Sowings, Plantings, Prunings, and other labours, to be performed in the Gardens, in each Month of the Year.

By WILLIAM COBBETT.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern Chemistry has conferred upon mankind, for it must be within the recollection of all who now have arrived at maturity, that twenty years ago to speak of a Cure for the Gout was considered as a romance, at that time it being supposed incurable; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine is so fully demonstrated, that doubt no longer exists, and public opinion, founded upon experience, proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries that has been announced in the Arts or Sciences during the present age.

It is not only in that species of affliction called "Gout," that this Medicine is efficacious, but also in that most nearly allied to it, viz., Rheumatic Gout, they are equally infallible; and for all cases of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, Pains in the Head and Face, &c., they are of unequalled efficacy.

There is a most important property peculiar to this Medicine, that it prevents the Gout or Rheumatism flying to the Brain, Stomach, or any other vital part, and at the same time its action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that it may be taken by the most delicate Females or even by a child.

Numerous references to persons of undoubted respectability, and statements of Cures performed by this Medicine in all the various kinds of Gout or Rheumatism, may be seen and had at 229, Strand.

Mr. William Hale, of Dulwich, Surrey, has been recently cured of Rheumatism of very long standing, after having tried the best Medical skill he could procure, as well as taking a number of preparations recommended to him, without getting the least relief for a single day, was perfectly cured, and is now enjoying the best of health, after taking less than one box.

The following is a case of every-day occurrence: nineteen patients out of twenty are cured as is here related.

"To Mr. Prout, No. 229, Strand, London.

"Sir,—I have long been subject to the Gout, and had, about seven months ago, a severe attack for a period of five weeks. My feet, hands, and knees, were swollen so much that I was frequently confined to my bed, when I fortunately heard of your Blair's Pills, and, by taking three doses only, I was able to put on my clothes without assistance; and, by continuing them for a few days, all pain and swelling subsided. On Thursday last, the 6th instant, I was again attacked, and obliged to cut the shoe from my right foot, but resorting to Blair's Pills, as before, I experienced immediate relief, and by taking only eight pills (four doses), have now put my regular shoe on, and am perfectly free from this painful disease. You will please to make what use you think proper of this testimony respecting the effects of this valuable Medicine.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"CHARLES PRICE, Waterman,
"Late of the Phœnix Fire-office.
"No. 37, St Martin's-lane, and
Hungerford-stairs.

"June 14, 1833."

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